

LITERATURE.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

NOTES ON AMERICA AND CANADA.

(Continued from last page.)

BALLSTON.—GREAT CANAL.—Mohawk Indians.—General Jackson.—Utica.—Lake Fever.—American Rifles, &c.

From Saratoga I passed through its rival, Ballston, at eight miles distance, on my road to Schenectady. The soil and the buildings are very similar in both. The springs which I tasted here seemed to me to have far more chalybeate than saline qualities, though there are several springs of different combinations, as at Saratoga. Ten years since the small brook which runs through the village changed its course, leaving the old bed dry, when four springs were found rushing out within an area of twenty-five feet, and all varying in qualities, from fresh water to common sea-water. They were all covered under one shield, and drew to them the greater part of the visitors. They, however, subsequently lost their peculiar qualities, and now run untraced and untraced down the brook. I proceeded to Schenectady which is only sixteen miles from Albany. It is a respectable town of about 7000 inhabitants, without any striking peculiarities, except Union College at the entrance, and a tolerable bridge across the Mohawk. The country was by no means interesting. It was here that I determined to travel on the Great Canal by the passage boat, which I have already described. I found the cabin comfortable, and the society, though mixed, a proportion of it very respectable. To Utica is eighty miles, a long distance for such mode of travelling. The Canal here is like the Dutch Canals, higher than the country; at first it passes through a rich district, close by and parallel to the river Mohawk; keeping the lowest level between the tide of the Hudson and the Lakes, it afterwards proceeds through or near the best towns; in fact it makes towns. Its course is varied through meadows of the oldest and most fertile Holland at once to my mind. It has for some improvement, and is like the neighbourhood of Norwood and Hayes in Surrey. The locks, except the weigh locks, are like our own.

About twenty miles from Schenectady the canal runs into a river or creek—the Schoharie Creek, which is made a feeder to it; the river, being naturally lower than the canal level, has been dammed up to it. The application of rivers to supply canals was well described by our celebrated Brindley, when asked by the Committee of the House of Commons, "What use do you think of rivers?" "To be a canal," was the reply. Without meaning to dispute the claim to public consideration which Mr. Brindley has attained, I think that justice has never been done to the merit and memory of his employer, Mr. Thomas Gilbert, for many years Representative in Parliament for Newcastle, Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and the author of "Gilbert's Poor Bill," which offers perhaps at this time the best ground work for any altered system of poor laws. He was Steward to the late Duke of Bridgewater; he found Brindley, an illiterate Blacksmith's labourer, with a mind far above his occupation; he employed him in his operations, honored his peculiarities, and was so generous ever to endeavour to check the tide of popularity which flowed upon his protégé. When Brindley wished to marry, Gilbert's problem, till he could either cry out with the great philosopher Eureka, "I have found it," or give it up as a hopeless speculation. We crossed this creek, the current of which is strong, by a simple but useful ferry; on each side is a large drum head, round which are ropes crossing the river, to which the boats are attached, and the drums or wheels are worked by horses. Here for the first time I saw what appeared to me to be the common crow.

As we approach the "little falls" of the Mohawk, the scenery becomes abrupt and grand, combining the beauties of the river Dove in Derbyshire, and of Killin in Perthshire; to which is added a very picturesque village with a singular-looking square building with galleries in its highest part, and a romantic irregular built bridge. The Canal runs high above the river, in a natural channel in the rock, which rises perpendicularly from the river. This channel has the appearance of having at some former period been the actual course of the river, and some of the rocks, swept all before it, it opened for itself a fresh and lower passage, leaving its old line in a beautiful confusion. Add to this, the five locks and lock-house; the bridges on the canal, with its narrow towing path on a wall 25 feet high above the river, and a very well-built stone aqueduct of three arches, conveying water from the high land of the river across the falls to feed the Canal; two large cotton factories, and the mountains clothed with pine forest;—and you will have perhaps some idea of the grandeur of the scene. The mind is naturally led to form an idea that the falls and the present appearance have been caused by the bursting of an immense lake to the west, which has hurried down both limestone and granite—much in the same way as one may speculate on a similar event some day happening to Lake Erie by the continual retrogradation of the Falls of Niagara. Within a few miles west commences the "Long Point Canal," for which distance there is not a single lock or dam. The Canal now enters what is called the German Flats, a rich alluvial soil about four feet deep, giving more reason for the preceding opinion. The farmers are old, steady, Dutch settlers.

A curious sight presented itself soon after day-break, on the 24 July.—A team of oxen, and a host of men and boys, were dragging down from the mountain a tall hickory-tree, to plant in a neighbouring town, to rejoice around on the 4th, the Anniversary of Independence. It is astonishing what wonders a nickname will perform: General Jackson's is "Old Hickory." This tree is strong, close-grained, with a hard rough bark, Jackson has a dry, hard phiz, and looks rough and ready. This emblematic tree shows the political feeling of the neighbourhood; he is considered by all, even by his friends, to be a rough barked woodsman, Indian kind of soldier; his credit was gained by his success over our troops at New Orleans, and his destruction of the fleet of the Indians as bold as a lion, as tough as hickory, and as hard as nails, but as unlicked as a bear's cub. His pretensions are somewhat increased by not being a Freemason. There is an astonishing excitement at this period on the subject of Freemasonry, of which more anon. He is supposed also to be hostile to the Tariff, and though he has been opposed to England in the field, he is likely to be less so in the Cabinet. However, after all, should he be successful, I think will be less owing to his personal character than that he has no competitors against Adams, whose Anti-commercial Tariff has given great offence. I have heard several reasons for his nick name; one I have already alluded to; the other, which may be a mere tale, is, that during a campaign, his Officers were almost in a state of insubordination arising from them to breakfast, to which he made them welcome; the board presented nothing but hickory nuts. We passed a large boat full of Germans; they were looking as happy as swags on a May-day. The German and Swiss make very good settlers; they do not loiter about the cities till their little

means are exhausted, as the Irish do, but are up and away to the back country; they were going to Canada, in the neighbourhood of Chippewa, on Lake Erie; but some American emissaries prejudiced their minds against it by frightening them with false accounts of the intentions of the "Alien Bill," and induced them to cross over to the vicinity of Buffalo, where lands were higher and taxes eight times heavier.

To me it seems that in general this Canal has been made so as to be useful in the shortest possible way. It shows marks of haste, and "evangelical" occasionally take place; pains are, however, taken to amend and strengthen its banks and the various small aqueducts. In speaking of it I did not notice that salaries to its official Directors, &c. &c. for the whole 360 miles, is only about £1,000 per annum. It were well if some of our "Companies" would limit the expenses of their Directors to a similar proportion; the expenditure of some of our public Companies are paid by the smaller portion of the receipts. It appeared to me that in many places the land and forest had been converted into a swamp, in consequence of the surface water being stopped by the canal banks, and in some places the trees were dying.

Utica, not very long since a wilderness, is now a "smart," bustling, large town, with a "considerable" business and population, the latter being above 6,000. It is a "genoa" Yankee town, "the lads all spy," with "a bit of the 'em in 'em;" in their composition, and an eagerness to look in their exterior; they are in fact the very people that travellers speak of, and very different from the steady inhabitants of the German Flats; they are an active, shrewd, "guessing" people, calculating how far a thing is likely to pay quickly, and then increasing outlay as the speculation succeeds. This is the sort of people that continue spreading themselves over the new Western Countries; now as to the prospect of getting on "the farm," for ever and a sore drawback in this district, and indeed in nearly all the new settled countries, does not deter them. In the autumn of this year (1825), the whole of the western parts of the State of New-York and Genesee country suffered dreadfully from fever, as well as many parts of Upper Canada; it was called variously—intermittent fever, bilious fever, lake fever, &c. &c. For my own part, from what I have heard of it (or as to what I have seen, my ignorance of medicine would not assist me) I should really imagine it to be the same as the yellow fever, but less malignant, being modified by soil and climate. In subsiding it left the patients suffering grievously under fever and ague; in many instances it was necessary to bury those who died instantly, the bodies becoming putrid. Sulphate of quinine, in doses of one grain, has supplanted every other remedy, and as a preventive, Cayenne pepper, taken in large quantities, as a condiment is used.

This fever does not appear to be common to "the forest," nor in newly cleared lands the first season, so much as for several years afterwards; during which the exhalations from a rich soil, composed of vegetable matter in various states of decomposition to a considerable depth, drawn up by the hot sun of the climate, and prevented by the flatness of the country and the surrounding high forest from being dissipated by strong currents of air, aggravate the evil; till at length it would seem that nearly the whole of this offending matter is exhaled, during which time the forest, from being more open, admits of air, and really improves the soil. I have been told that this is usually the case. The rapidity with which a district is affected is astonishing; it generally comes on at the period when the waters are lowest; and its greater prevalence this summer was attributed to the unusual height of all the Lakes and Rivers throughout the Northern Hemisphere, the surface of decayed vegetable matter exposed to the influence of the sun. There is no recollection of the waters being so high. Some of the American wise men of the West "calculated" upon the waters of the Great Lakes forcing to themselves a passage down the Mississippi, instead of the St. Lawrence; it was said that a farthing a close by small effort, and a and when once commenced, the soft soil of that district would soon have worked low enough to have perpetuated the new channel. It has often struck me that when the obstructions in the Thames at London Bridge shall be removed, and the water suffered to flow down with the tide, so much of the muddy bottom of the river will be exposed to the summer sun, that fevers may be engendered in London. I am aware that engineers say that the river will then scour itself; this remains to be proved. We do know that since the fire of London, and the keeping of the water in sluices and water works at London Bridge, that London has been free from the plague and other epidemics, and is perhaps at this time as free from fever and ague as any town in Great Britain.

I went into a rifle manufactory, and looked at these unerring guns in all states. According to our ideas they are ill made; the barrels are in general very long, the bores very small, taking balls from 80 to 150 in the pound, though not very heavy for the length of them; they feel however exceedingly heavy on lifting to the shoulder, from their size and weight; they are not so badly weighted; there is no balance weight in the stock; the butt is hollowed out for the shoulder like a crescent, and is inconvenient for quick use; but the Americans hold and handle them differently from us; they lift the gun out, using their left hand at a very long rest, their right elbow is even with their shoulder, their hand is up to their ear as if drawing a bow, and they thus pull the stock to fit the shoulder. Their most approved rifle turn is once for every four feet length; they vary in price from fifteen to eighty dollars; the best are made very heavy; detaching locks are made in various modes; for the common kinds two dollars and a half or eleven shillings and threepence extra is charged. I was told that the greatest place of manufactory was near Baltimore, where they have a mode of loading at the breech to fire very quickly; by this mode, my informant says, they load four times more quickly than by the common mode. As I have not seen these guns I cannot more particularly describe them, I bought a very small toy-looking rifle for \$3 dollars; water was very indifferently finished instrument, with which, however, by the lock, I am morning put a bullet through the neck of a goose at 150 yards; the bore was 83 to the pound. This town, though now so respectable in size and trade, was, till 1817, only a part of White's Town; it is on a perfect flat. Though the ground rises well to the South, on the North side it is a swamp; the soil is rich. The canal has done wonders for the place. Five Newspapers are published here; Eight places of Worship—all Unitarian; among them one is Welsh. There are some manufactures, among them one for woollens. The river, the canal, and the road, all meet here. The journey or voyage has been very uninteresting—being so much through a swampy forest.

(To be continued.)

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

From Captain Basil Hall's Travels.

[In compliance with the request of a Canadian subscriber, we give the remainder of Capt. Hall's general remarks on the Colonies.]—NEW-YORK ALBION.

In answering the second interrogatory, "Of what use is England to the Colonies?" I shall confine myself to a few of the leading advantages. In the first place, we must always recollect, that however loyal the inhabitants of the Colonies may be, and I conscientiously

believe they really are so at this moment, it would be childish, or rather symptomatic of dotage in us, to expect they would be averse to severing the connexion, if their happiness and prosperity as nations were to be increased by such a separation. Individuals, no doubt, would be found there, and probably in great numbers, as there are in revolutions, who, from a stern sense of social duty, would nail their colours to the mast, and sink or swim with the fortunes of the cause under which they have been bred, and either succeed or be ruined as British subjects. Nationally speaking, however, these matters are never regulated by such feelings, but, like most other things in this world, by expediency; and I think it may easily be shown, that if the English administration maintain the same enlightened policy which they have observed during the last few years towards the Colonies, the real interests, and with them the cordial good-will, of the inhabitants will be secured, as long as we choose to maintain the alliance; for nothing, I fully believe, but our own indiscretion, can ever urge them to cart a union with any other power. The cards, to use a common expression, are completely in our hands, and we have only to play them well, to secure all the advantages which it is possible to hope for. The secret of the game, which is quite simple, may always be found. It consists exclusively in consulting, in good faith, the genuine interests of the Colonies; for be these what they may, they can by no possibility fail, in the long run, to be ours likewise. The same rules which bind man and man together, will, undoubtedly, apply in every case to nations, though in the instance of rival States, as they are called, this seems always difficult of accomplishment in practise, while in that of Colony and Parent State, the application appears really very easy.

The terms "Parent State," and "Mother Country," are not, I think, very happily chosen; or, to speak more correctly, they have survived the period when they were appropriate. If a term descriptive of the relations subsisting between a country and its colony, must be borrowed from domestic life, it occurs to me, that one which designates a still more binding tie might be applied; there, although the nominal supremacy is given to the party who by nature is physically the strongest, the alliance may for all this distinction, be strictly mutual, and the advantages, to every practical intent and purpose, reciprocal.

When the British Provinces are compared with the United States, it is by no means, too much to say, that the laws, which, in fact are those of England, are out of all sight more steady. The independence of the Colonial judiciary is much greater, not indeed, nominally, but in practice, for reasons which I shall have occasion to go into minutely in treating of this branch of the American government. As to personal freedom and the protection of property, therefore, the Colonists are, at least, equal to the Americans. The foundations of those powers which preserve social order, are certainly more stable and better organized in the Provinces than in the United States. Their rulers do not derive their authority from those over whom their power is to be exerted; they look up, and not down, for approbation, and can, therefore, use that authority with more genuine independence. This doctrine, of course, is not only the most just, but the most beneficial to the Colonies; her influence would, I think, be more secure, and consequently the happiness of the Colonies more permanent, than if she were to permit them to defray the whole expense of their civil list. There is little doubt, I believe, that they would assume that burden, if, unfortunately for themselves, as well as for us, they should be called upon to do so by the government at home.

After all, the trifling expense of a few of the civil officers in the North American provinces, together with the more serious, but equally necessary, expenditures for maintaining the military and naval defences, are amply overbalanced by the advantages derived from this connection, whether they directly advance our commercial and political prosperity as a naval & manufacturing country, or whether they limit the maritime power of another nation whose interests are not very friendly to ours; or lastly, but not least, whether they contribute to the prosperity of the Colonies themselves—children, or rather true and loyal consorts of the country in whose sunshine they flourish, and in union with which they enjoy a degree of happiness far greater, and more secure, than any nominal independence can ever place within their reach.

Were the salaries of the more important officers of Government, as they are paid by the Colonies, her influence would, I think, be more secure, and consequently the happiness of the Colonies more permanent, than if she were to permit them to defray the whole expense of their civil list. There is little doubt, I believe, that they would assume that burden, if, unfortunately for themselves, as well as for us, they should be called upon to do so by the government at home.

GREAT-BRITAIN, & C.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 21. RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

All accounts from the East agree in stating that there is not the least prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the belligerent powers. The Sultan has rejected the propositions made by the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and it is said that they were made with no other purpose than to be rejected, as they were of such a nature that the Porte could not accede to them, without shameful dishonour and the ruin of the empire.—At Constantinople the English and French Ambassadors have been received by the Sultan with all imaginable pomp and honour; but, as before, he continues obstinately adverse to the intervention of the powers with respect to Greece, and determined to carry things to the last extremities, rather than submit to what he considers dishonourable concessions. His Highness, on passing the English ships in his barge, was greeted with hearty cheers by the crews, and appeared much pleased with the mark of attention. In the meantime it is said that the Russians are advancing in full march towards Adrianople, where the Turks are concentrating their forces to oppose them. According to a Russian bulletin dated Jerwish Accard, July 21, Count Deibitch effected the passage of the Balkan, and got possession of the heights, by a masterly movement and disposition of his troops, by which the Grand Vizier was so deceived that he imagined nothing of the sort was intended. It is not a little singular, however, though perfectly in accordance with many extraordinary statements of the Russians, during the Campaign, that the Grand Vizier, whose force were told some time ago was totally annihilated, appeared on the heights on the 19th, with a recruiting force of 6,000 cavalry, and after having left some outposts on the right bank of the Jereks returned to Shumla. The latter place is not so closely invested as it was represented, the Grand Vizier is not so powerless as he was said to be, and the Balkan is not so perfectly in the possession of the Russians as they say it is. The Russians appear merely to have passed the Balkan ridges, without any of the heavy material of an army, and under these circumstances they will have some difficulties to contend with in a march from Aidos to Constantinople or Adrianople, about 150 miles, in the face of the most active cavalry in Europe, with the Grand Vizier behind them, and with innumerable difficulties to contend with. The plague still rages in Wallachia,

and there is great reason to suppose that 40,000 men who are represented to be on their march from Jassy, to reinforce the Army of Count Deibitch, are delayed by the pestilential contagion on its line of march. Letters from Berlin announce that Russia is about to raise a new levy of four men in every 500, and on the other hand, the Turks are taking all means to reinforce their very existence of Turkey, as a nation. The Emperor and Empress of Russia returned to St. Petersburg on the 28th ult. both in perfect health. Letters from Odessa, dated the 28th ult. contain alarming rumours respecting the plague. Round one of the villages a cordon sanitaire is established, and no person is allowed, under any pretence, either to enter or leave the place. Several cases are reported as having occurred at Odessa itself.

According to some reports, the German and French papers Erzerum has fallen into the hands of the Russians, with immense spoil, and numerous prisoners, amongst whom are the Seraskier and four Pachas. This intelligence stands in need of confirmation. From Ancona, under the date of July 26, we are assured that the Pacha of Egypt is preparing a great naval expedition, destined for the assistance of the Porte. The following is an extract from a letter dated Odessa, July 27.—"We learn by letters from Varna, that our army had completed on the 24th the passage of the Balkan. Count Deibitch had pushed forward his advanced posts as far as Cape Emine, near Burgos. Gen. Roth has established his head quarters at Aidos. The Turks have lost in the different engagements that have taken place 30 pieces of cannon. In several villages in the environs symptoms of the pest have shown themselves, but the authorities have taken all the necessary measures to prevent its spreading."

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon Letters of a late date state that great uneasiness prevailed in the Miguelite Cabinet, on account of His Highness not being officially recognised by Great Britain as King of Portugal.—According to reports in the French papers, Miguel will not long have to complain of a similar neglect on the part of the New French Ministry, as the head of it, Prince Polignac has been heard to speak in favour of the usurper. According to some reports, the Queen of Portugal is to leave the country for Brazil with the young bride of Don Pedro; but on the other hand, it is reported that Donna Maria will stay some time longer in England.

A letter from Terceira, dated the 14th of July, gives the following details:—"All the ships of the Miguelite squadron keeping up the blockade of these islands, have disappeared within a few days. Nobody knows what to think of this retreat, the season not being enough advanced to compel the vessels to go into the high seas. In fact the blockade was never very rigorous; the two brig which blockaded the port of Angra only once, for more formal blockade, the English vessel, the Earl of Liverpool, which had on board her several Portuguese Officers and Soldiers; and this did not prevent her from landing them easily on the Island, which is in a complete state of defence."

Letters from Lisbon, via Paris, state that news had reached that capital from Terceira of the blockading squadron having been dispersed by a severe tempest, so as to prevent any operations going on against that Island.

EAST-INDIES. Bombay papers to the 5th of April have been received. They contain a long address, spoken by Sir J. P. Grant, the surviving Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay, announcing that, in consequence of unlawful compliances having been demanded of the Court by the local Government of Bombay, he has come to the resolution of closing the Court, until it shall be restored to its authority. Amongst the unlawful concessions demanded, which he enumerates, are, "a refusal to issue the King's writ of habeas corpus to such Officers of the Company's principal Courts as may have any of the King's subjects, Englishmen or Indians, unlawfully imprisoned; and for the Court to conform its judicial acts to the notions of the Governor and Council." In consequence of a memorial previously transmitted to the Court, the Government had taken the decision of which is against the authority assumed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, and in favour of the local Government. The natives of the provinces of that part of India are therefore placed beyond the pale of the protection of the King's Court, and at the mercy of the local Government and their officers. Sir James Dewar has been appointed Chief Justice in the room of Sir C. Chambers, deceased.

Madras papers to the 29th March publish a letter from the Secretary to the Government, which contains the gratifying intelligence that Europeans are no longer restricted in the occupation of lands, to the cultivation of one article of merchandise, but that the indulgence is extended to "the cultivation of indigo and other agricultural purposes."

SPAIN. The Memorial Bordelais contains a proclamation of the Count d'Espagna, dated Barcelona, July 30, in which he announces that nine persons, some of them of note, have been condemned to death for high treason.

PORTUGAL. The new French ministry are decidedly unpopular to nine-tenths of the people of France, and their intentions (for as yet they have done nothing) are violently denounced by the liberal journals. The ministers, with one or two exceptions, are of the Ultra-Royalist party, and, unlike their predecessors, are opposed to all further concessions to the people. The Parisians will have it that the present ministry is the work of the Duke of Wellington. It is said that Admiral de Rigny has refused to accept the office to which he was appointed.

LONDON, August 19.—Russia and Turkey.—The capture of Erzerum by the Russians, and the total defeat of the Seraskier on the 9th ult. is confirmed. We have no room for further details.

City, Two o'clock.—The Funds advance; and the reports that the Sultan has resolved on negotiations are still prevalent at the Stock Exchange. The transactions are on the most extensive scale. Consols for Account are now 88½; and for the following account 88½. Exchange Bills are rather higher.

In the Foreign Market the only transactions are in Russia, 101 to 101½; Buenos Ayres, 20; Brazil, 75; and in French, 5 per cents. 103½; with Exchange, 25, 55.

Half-past Three.—Consols for Account, 88½; Russian, 101½; Spanish, 84.

Four o'clock.—Consols 88½; Ditto for Account 88½; French 5 per cent. 103½; Russian do. 101½.

SEMLIN, JULY 28.—The most alarming reports are in circulation at Belgrade, respecting the situation of the Turkish army, which is said to be near its dissolution, that the troops of Hussán Pacha have mutinied, that there were also signs of mutiny among the garrison of Widlin, that the general levy proceeds slowly, the people refusing to take arms unless they are soldiers to compel them; that firearms begins to be scarce, and it has been necessary to give pikes to the militia, at Sophia.

A letter from an officer of the Blonde frigate, gives some particulars of the manner of receiving the British ambassador at Constantinople. On leaving the first castle or strong battery, (by us) which stands on the European side of the straits, a few heavy guns were fired at us, or rather a little ahead of the ship. We were near enough to the battery to perceive that the tremendous heavy guns on the ground tier were loaded with ponderous bits of marble. On seeing a boat shove off from the battery with a Turkish officer on board, we shortened sail, and received a message from the Governor of the castle, to the effect that he could not allow us to proceed without an or-

der from his superior, the Pasha of the Dardanelles; for that were he to do so, he should "lose his head." To this our ambassador replied that the Embassy should proceed forthwith; and that if the Governor fired another shot at the Blonde he should certainly "lose his head." We then made sail, and passed the battery without further molestation. At midnight a deputation of Turks came on board with an apology from the Pasha of the Dardanelles for the uncourtly and unjustifiable act of firing at a British ship of war with the British ambassador on board; and stating that the Pasha had directed the Governor to be thrown into Prison, and that he should be subjected to the immediate punishment of banishment. He was subsequently released through the intercession of Mr. Gordon. The Turks have received us with every demonstration of friendship and respect. Several officers of the Sultan's body guard have been on board, some of whom have dined with us, and have drunk wine with as much taste as if they had been commanded to do so by the Prophet. The Turkish Squadron in the Black-Sea consists of 4 line of battle ships, 5 frigates, and a few sloops of war. A few days since, on the clearing up of a fog, a Russian frigate found herself surrounded by the above squadron, and in the evasive infancy and disgrace of her commander, surrendered, without firing a gun or making any resistance whatever.

The crew of that frigate are now prisoners of war at Constantinople, were they treated with great lenity, the officers being allowed the benefit of Parole. The captured frigate is now manned with Mussulmans and added to the number of the Turkish squadron. Since the period of this disgraceful event, a Russian brig of war found herself under similar circumstances; that is, situated as the frigate was on the clearing up of a fog; but to the renown and credit of her Commander, he opened a well directed broadside on the nearest of the Turkish line of battle ships, shot away her mainmast, and thus succeeded in effecting his escape. Report says that the Captain of the frigate will be hanged, in the event of his ever returning to Russia. The Turks have a three decker, of 140 guns, and a frigate of 64 guns, ready for launching at this port. It is expected that the launch will take place in the course of a few days, at which the Sultan and his principal officers are expected to be present. This Monarch is the most indefatigable in the world; he is on horseback every morning at the break of day, and at their stated periods in each day superintends the drilling, training, and organizing the recruits and levies for his army at the Balkan, which now consists of 200,000 men. The organization of the new levies is carried on by the French officers who have joined the Mussulmans, for the express purpose of training them to the European art of war, so as to enable them to make stand against the alarming advances of Russia. Lord Cochrane has done nothing lately; but tis said that he is seriously contemplating the entire destruction of the Turkish force in the Black Sea, Mouth of the Bosphorus."

AWFUL AND SUBLIME SCENE.—The following extraordinary effect of the earthquake at Lima, in 1825, was witnessed by an officer of his Majesty's ship Volage:—"At half-past seven o'clock on the morning of the 15th of March a light cloud passed over the ship—at which moment the noise usually attendant on earthquakes in that country, resembling heavy distant thunder, was heard. The ship was violently agitated; and, to use the words of the informant, "fell as if placed on trucks, and dragged rapidly over a pavement of loose stones." The water around hissed, as if hot iron was immersed in it; immense quantities of air bubbles rose to the surface, the gas from which was offensive. Numbers of the fish came up dead alongside. The sea, before calm and clear, was now strongly agitated and turbid; and the ship rolled about two streaks, say fourteen inches, each way. A cry of "There goes the town!" called the attention of the crew towards it. A cloud of dust, raised by the agitation of the earth and the fall of the houses, covered the town from view, whilst the tower of the garrison chapel, the only object visible before the dust, rocked for a few seconds, and then fell through the roof; and, from the high perpendicular rock at the north end of the Island of St. Lorenzo, a slab, supposed thirty feet thick, separated from the top to the bottom of the cliff, and fell with a tremendous noise into the sea. The wharf or pier, was cracked three parts across, showing a chasm of eighteen inches wide; the chronometers on shore, except those in the pocket, and most of the clocks, stopped, whilst the rates of chronometers afloat were in many instances altered. A great number of lives were lost; amongst them were four priests killed in the churches, one of them by the falling of an image at whose base he was at prayer. The Volage's chain cables were lying on a soft muddy bottom in thirty-six feet water; and, on heaving up the best bower anchor to examine it, the cable thereof was found to have been strongly acted on at thirteen fathoms from the anchor and twenty-five from the ship. On washing the mud from it, the links, which are made of the best cylinder wrought iron, about two inches in diameter, appeared to have undergone PARTIAL FUSION to a considerable extent. The metal seemed to run out in grooves of three or four inches long, and three-eighths of an inch diameter, and formed (in some cases at the ends of these grooves, and in others at the middle of them) small spherical lumps or nodules, which, upon scrubbing the cable to cleanse it, fell on the deck. The other cable was not injured, nor was any similar occurrence heard of amongst the numerous vessels then lying in the bay. The part of the chain so injured was condemned, on the vessel's being paid off at Portsmouth, and is now in the sail field of the dock-yard."

NOTICE. THE Subscriber being desirous of closing the business of the late firm of GOLDING & MERRITT, he hereby calls upon all persons to whom the firm is indebted to present their accounts for settlement, within three months from this date; and those indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the same immediately.

ISAAC MERRITT, Surviving Partner.

A SITUATION is wanted in a respectable Mercantile Office, by a Young Man, who is well acquainted with City business, and who can furnish unquestionable references. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

Sept. 19, 1829.